A Contribution to the "Magazine of American History" by a Richmond Wo. man..." Historic Gloucester."

The 'Magazine of American History' for The Magazine of American Bistory, Tulr-August opening with a paper upon The Houdon Statue of Washington" by Miss Nannie B. Winston, of Glen Allen, Va. The article is well illustrated of La Fayette by Houdon, and "The Gallery of the Itotunda" in the Capitol at Richmond. The character of the Maga-zine is a guarantee that whatever finds Richmond. The character of the Magazine is a guarantee that whatever finds a place between its covers possesses true literary merit not less than historic interest. Its contents are invariably of a character which appeals to the cultivated intelligence, and which is of real educational value. The August number is no exception to the rule, and it is grantfying to Virginians to note that the first place on its table of contents is given to a Virginia woman who writes upon a thome that touches Virginians vitally, for the glorious old Commenwealth, which bears along with the dignity of age the inevitable and honorable traces of many and noble struggles, is not only the proud possessor of a work of art which is acknowledged to be "the most faithful transmission of the features of Washington extaur, but the pure hearted and highsculed parfol was her own loyal son, been, reared and buried in her soil which is serile in memories nown in blood, its was her Washington created by great peeds for great services; educated by mighty emergencies for mighty successes. It is not musual to bear that class of persons who rail at greatness and endeavor to tear down what they could never have builded, claim that the times in which he lived "made Washington what he was and what they claim to be the mean to ble manyery becomes to ington what he was and what they claim as a derogation to his memory becomes to the minds of intelligent people, thoroughly conversant with early American history the sublimest praise which the blindest devotes to sentiment could bestow. Great leaders are always the product of the times in which they live; it is the test of genius to be able to rise to great necessities and make of them great opportunities. But to attempt any praise of a man whose name has become historic is simply to attempt a repetition of what has been letter said a repetition of what has been letter said a repetition of what has been better said a thousand times, and to whose greatness the stient eloquence of results is the no-blest and most effectual testimonial. The statue with which hiss winston's interesting article deals is one with which we are all familiar, and perpetuates in

most expresive if volceless stone the physical personality of the illustrious physical personancy of the induced patriot as the pages of history perpetuate the inspiring memory of his mental and moral characeristics and his actions; The fame of the sculptor and the subject has always made the statue an object of special interest to visitors to our city and capitol, but a reading of Miss Winstein such and attractively written such and capitol, but a reading of Miss Wins-ton's simple and attractively written eight page aketch which contains in a mutabell the history of the statue with little frequent side strokes and pictures of Wash ington, the private citizen gives to the ai-ready interested surveyor the additional expressiation which increased information

produced.

Incorporated into the body of the article
is a naive and characteristic letter sent
by Thomas Jefferson to Washington
then living the simple life of a quiet country gentleman—the Virginia gentleman of
a primitive era when virile force and entire
simplicity went hand in hand and were
courageous little boy of the nation's
founders. The letter is as follows; "Paris
July 16th, 1785. Monsieur Houden would
much sooner have had the honor of attending you but for spell of sickness
which long ago induced us to dispair of
his recovery. He comes now for the purpose of lending the aid of his art to transmit you to posterity. He is without pose of lending the aid of his art to transmit you to posterity. He is without fivalship in it, being employed in all parts of Europe in whatever is capital. He has order of the Empress of Russia a difficulty, however, that arose from a desire to show her respect, but which never gave bim a moment's hesitation about the voyage, which he considers as promising the brightest chapter of his history. I have spoken of him as an artist only, but I can assure you also that as a man he is distinterested, generous, candid and panting interested, generous, candid and panting after glory; in every circumstance merit ing your good opinion. He will have need to see you much while he shall have the honor of being with you, which you can and merit give him admission into gentee

Houdon, "whom Jefferson pictures as"
distintentiated, generous, candid and paniing after glory "Is the famous artist
whose great statues of St. Bruno, and
the disholical sattist and infidel Voltaire, and bust of Diderot, Mirabeau,
Rousseau, the great Catherine of Russia
and countless other notables, will alone whom Jefferson pictures as" and countless other notables, will alone suffice to hand his name down to com-ing generations, as one who breathed in-rione all but the breath of life. He was the first portrait sculptor of his day and Paris is beautiful to-day with the results of "his subtle chiest, and discriminating intellect". The bust' of La Fayette, which adorns a niche in the State Capitol, feeling the figure of Washinston for whom the French patriot cherished so high a regard, and so deep an affection, is also his work.

Miss Johnson quotes La Fayette as Miss Johnson quotes La Fayette as declaring the Houdon statue "was a facimite of Washington's person" and she
also quotes from a paper written by
Dr. Parker of our city, in which the
latter recalls an interview, which he had
with Rembrandt Beele in Riehmond.
in 1826, when he was eighty years old
and ver feeble. In spite, however,
of the weakness and bodily infirmity
consequent area he consequent upon his advanced age, he made a pilgrimage to the Capitol to look once again upon the Houdon statue.
"It was with great difficulty that he ascended the steps leading to the rotunds, but as soon as he caught a glimpse of

but as soon as he caught a glimpse of the figure in marble, he seemed inspired with new life. With head erect and beam-ing eye, he gazed intently upon the state-ly form as if to scrutinise it from every point of view. After thus contemplating it, he muttered in soliloquy—"That's the man—that's the man himself." It is not necessary to attempt any justification of the Houdon statuo as a work of art. That has already been done. About one third of Miss Wieston's arrivle consists of motor. Miss Winston's article consists of quota-tion, usually from lefferson—woven grace fully into the body of her sketch. Her own literary style is clear, simple, attrac-tive, and if never sparkling nor nietaphoric. is on the other hand never fussom no characterized by that gushing, weak ef-fusive sentimentality which so many woman writers fall into and which might always displays a cultivated mind, a wel balanced personality, and the kind of tal-ent which has in it the seed of growth and increasing success; the kind of force which has the strong quality of "continu-ance." We feel that this one of Virginia's Herary "debutantes" has "come to stay.

A. LODGE.

BECOND LITERATURE 2 literature
THE "GENESIS OF THE UNITED
STATES" By Alexander Brown, Houghtor, Mifflin & Co., Boston. For sale
by all bookdealers.
A narrative of the movement in Eng-

A harrative of the movement in Eng-land 1865-1816 which resulted in the plan-tation of North America by Englishmen, disclosing the contest between England and Spain, for the possession of the soil now occupied by United States of America; the whole set forth through a series of historical manuscripts now first print-ed, together with a re-issue of rare contemporaneous tracts, accompanied by bib-llographical memoranda, notes, plans, and portraits and a biographical index. It must be gratifying to the author to feel that such a lively interest continues to be taken in this work by Virginians. It was undoubtedly for Virginia's sake that the work was done. No library in the country, with any historical preten-sions could well afford to dispense with

There are in round numbers about

INTHELITERARY WORLD

600,000 words in the work, which may be divided into three nearly equal parts of about 200,000 each. First, the documents: second, the blographies; and third, the faces, contents, lists of illustrations, sketches, notes on the documents, etc.,

and Index.

The documents may also be divided into three nearly equal parts of about 70,000 words each. First, those which are comparatively accessible, being scattered through books which could be bought for a reasonable sum until the edition became limited and prices went up. Second, those known to exist, but comparatively inaccessible, being scatered about here and there through the great libraries, few of them to be purchased at any price, many of them to be obtained only in the original. Third, those unknown and hitherto inaccessible.

hitherto inaccessible.

But "The Genesis" documents, which are new are not important solely, on that account. They are chiefly important because they render a new reading and new views of all the old matter necessary, as important fact that right except many

new views of all the old matter necessary, an important fact that reight escape many hasty readers.

The biographies represent the largest amount of labor, and the documents, the largest amount of outlay. The former, however, would have been just as costly if the author had been obliged to buy the books from which they were compiled.

The object of these, most of which are not in any other work, is to give information not found in the history.

All three of the features of the "Genf-

All three of the featutres of the "Genfsis--" the fact that it renders new reading
of all old matter necessary; the biographles and the new matter, are equally important to the historian, the student, and
the genealogist; they furnish a mass of
valuable information not obtainable in
any other work published. Bernard
Quaritch, of London, who is probably
one of the best judges of such works,
says: "It is of high value and will enlighten Americans as to where many of
the most important documentary sources
of their history are hidden and preserved."
While some blame has been heard from While some blame has been heard from While some blame has been heard rowly Virginians on account of the author's treatment of John Smith, still mand read-ers, both in Virginia and out of it, com-mend him for it. From the first the au-thor seems to fully appreciate the hold sfory; but believing that the truth of his-tory and justice to our founders alike de-mand that he protest against it, he did so. The maps, plans and portraits are beau-tifully illustrated, and add largely to the value of the work. It has been well said: "Without doubt it is the most imposing work from the hands of a Virginian in

our day."

A REVIEW—"The Law of Incorporated Companies Operated under Municipal Franchises." By Allen Ripley Foste and Charles E. Everett. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. Price \$15.

Mr. Justice Miller, in the case of Liverpool Insurance Co. vs. Oliver, 19 Wall 568, said in 1870, the demand for the use of the correcte powers in corpoining the capital and the energy required to conduct the business of the country, is so imperative, that, by statute, and by the tendency of the courts to meet the requirements of there public necessities, the law of certorations has been so modified, liberalized and enlarged as to constitute a certorations has been so modified, liberalized and enlarged as to constitute a braich of jurisprudence with a code of its own, due mainly to very recent times. The work before us belongs to that branch of jurisprudence last mentioned. It has for its subject such incorporated comparies operating under municipal franchizes, as illuminating gas comparies, fuel gas companies, electric central station companies, telephone companies, street railway companies, water ounles, street railway companies, water companies, etc.

The three volumes give the law of such

or trial to volumes give the law of such as the states and Territories of the United States, including the District of Cellambia and Alaska. The work is done by well-known editors, with an associate editor in each State and Territory chosen for bits accomplished by the military complete. Wyr cham R. Meredith, Liq., of the Rich-mond bar, to prepare the treatise upon the law in Virginia will justify the reader n valuing the standard of authorship. The purpose of the work as stat-d is to outline the subject in a way to induce others to engage in an exhaustive dicus-ion of the fundamental principles upon Fich municipal, political and industrial organizations must be founded, if citizens of municipalities are to enjoy the greatest

e, as properly controlling, without un-

porate power.

Men group themselves into municipalities for the purpose of securing industrial,
commercial, educational and social advastages—municipalities being political
organizations created by the State for the
purpose of serving the welfare of its citi-

zens through local action.

The alphabet of municipal needs, for every well organized and developed municipality, so far as its location will admit, the editor calls well paved, cleaned and lighted thoroughtures; a wen built several system capable of serving every building; a well manned and equipped system of fire, police, and hospital service; public baths; public market houses; abattors; navigable channels in natural water ways; harbors; bridges; docks; postal service; water supply capable of serving service; water supply capable to service every building; gas and electric service for producing light, heat and power it every building; frequent and rapid intra nunicipal and extra territorial transit for intelligence persons, and property union depots; elevatrs and warehouses

imion depots; etevairs and warenouses; furnaces; salling vessels; caral and steambent service; railroad, street railroad, telegraphic and and telephonic service.

The questions of municipal ownership, municipal inspection, municipal aid as well as other important questions are ably discussed. The editor says he has ably discussed. The editor says he has sought to elucidate principles and dearly to define strategic points in order to measure by fundamental rules the progress nade by the several Stats in aligning legislation with the requirements of such

The plan of the work is to give in each State and territory a historical sketch of the law of corporations under munic pal franchises; the method of formation of such franchise companies; how such franchises are obtained, with the scope and limitation thereof; municipal owner-ship of such companies. Valuable forms are appended, and the index, which takes

up the third volume, is complete. We find from Mr. Meredith's treatise upon the Virginia law, the following in teresting facts: None of the Constitution of this Stae except the present one contain ed any express reference to corporations the first acts of incorporation were those passed from time to time to associate subscribers for making turnpike or arti-ficial roads; the legislature of Virginia in greatly facilitate the navigation) against the current of rapid rivers; the first rail-way using horses in Virginia was built about 1829 in the county of Chesternelli; the first steam railroad was chartered in 1830; the first water-works in Virginia. those of the city of Richmond, were es-tablished in 1832, the charter having been granted in 1832; the water-works of Lyach-

burg were chartered in 1827, but at first first city in America to be lighted with first city in America to be ingheet with gas, though it was not until 1841 that the first gas company was in-corporated in Virginia; Samuel F. Morse and his associates were granted in 1847 the right to erect a line of telegraph along the road bed of certain ratiroads, and were incorporated under the name of Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company; the first telephone company in Virginia was chartered in 1880; while the first electric railway, being the second one ever built and operated in the United States, was completed in the city of Richmond in the year 1883.

Richmond in the year 1883.

Mr. Meredith has discussed the recent decision of the Court of Appeals of Virginia with reference to highway franchise and sums up the result as fol-

lows: "I. That in respect to county reads the public have only an easement limited to the right of passage; that the fee is in the abuting owners or in the heirs of the original grantor; that a company erecting poles, laying pipes, etc., is liable to pay compensation to adjoining owners; that there may be an exception in favor of the use of the road by a street car company.

favor of the use of the road by a street car company.

2. That all streets which have been dedicated, unless by an express dedication that passed the fee simple title and not merely an easement, or all streets laid off merely an easement, or all streets laid off or otherwise used prior to the year 1850, are still the property of the abutting owner, subject to this right of passage. A company using such streets would be liable for damages unless the court should hold that such use was included in the more extensive easement which in the more extensive easement which the public acquires in the streets of a

town.

3. All streets condemned since 1850 can, upon proper authority, be used by a corporation erecting poles or laying pipes, without compensation to the adjoining

4. But, even since 1850, in a street laid 4. But, even since isso, in a street land out or otherwise dedicated but not con-demned, the public would only have an easement and a corporation would be lin-ble to pay damages to abutting owners, provided its use was shown to be an ad-

ditional servitude.

5. As to streets dedicated by plat and b. As to streets dedicated by plat and coming within the provisions above given (chapter 45, Laws, 189-90), it is expressly provided that only an easement is conveyed. Additional damages, however, for the use of these streets by a corporation duly authorized can only be obtained by showing that such use is an additional accordingle."

showing that see this work have done a service to the public and the legal profession, and have made suggestions that will be of great value to the legislator and the student of economic legislation.

ROSEWELL PAGE.

Were it not for a decided difference in the color of the water you would never know when the Atlantic is left and the Rio de la Plata entered. The high rolling, white capped billows are the same, and no land is visible, for the great river which James Diaz de Bolis discovered is 125 miles wide at its mouth, though with an average depth of only 50 feet. Sebastian Cabo who arrived in the year 1520, soon after the natives had murdered poor Don Solia, dubbed it River of Silver—not on account of its color, which might have wen for it the more appropriate name of Golden riv-er or River of Chocolate, but because he had wrested quantities of silver from the In-dians who swarmed its banks, and naturally imagined that an abundance of pre-cious metal remained in the vicinity.

In point of fact, the terms Argentina and Rio de la Plata (both meaning the same thing with reference to silver) are misnomers, for no metals of any sort, precious or otherwise, are found along the banks of the mighty stream or anywhere near it, and the scanty argentiferous deposits in the hills of the interior have never been worked. The Indians aforesaid probably obtained the silver which so excited Spanish cupidity from Peru and Bolivia by some primitive system of internal commerce known only to themselves .- Philadelphia

Marsh Lands Made Valuable,

Time was in this state that the marsh lands were considered as of so little value that the more a man owned of them the poorer he was reckoned. Of late years, however, the development of the cranberry industry has modified the views on this point, and farmers are speculating on the possibility of finding other profitable uses for the marshes and meadows. High scientific authority has declared that most of the swampy and boggy lands about the state not available for cramberry culture can be converted into soil for the cultivation of berries and vegetables in great vari-

The demand for such products is yearly growing, even faster than the population. The systematic development of these industries might have the wholesome effect to draw from the cities the lasts of people who live in the close, stuffy quarters that our civilization provides for the workingman. As in Holland, France and Florida they have accomplished brilliant results tic in the suggestions here made.-Boston

Here's to That Girl's Health.

A girl in a Maine village who made her home with her aunt was often disturbed by evidence of the old lady's indifference to everything but the welfare of her own material possessions. One day in going down cellar for some butter she tripped and fell beavily quite a distance. The maiden aunt rushed to the door, and peering down into the darkness called out sharply:

"D'ye break the dish!" "No!" thundered back the niece, for once thoroughly aroused, "Not but I will!" and she shivered it with hearty good will

against the cellar wall It is believed that the old lady was so shocked by this dramatic exhibition of mal-ice that she took her bed and kept it for a

Eight More Lives to Live.

"Hapgood," remarked George W. Best the other afternoon as he entered his office after luncheon, "you know that song about how the cat came back?"

The amateur photographer, somewhat bewildered at the question, answered that he thought he had heard it, and Mr. Best continued, "Well, I just heard of a tabby which discounts the cat of the song."

"Why, they tried to drown tabby in a big tub of water last night. Tied a brick to her neck, threw her in and this morningwell, they found tabby had swallowed all the water and was sitting on the brick to keep her feet dry."-New York World.

A European cholera expert believes that the best way to conquer that disease is by going to the roots of the evil by attacking it in the delta of the Ganges, in India, where it is endemia. The area of the district is 7,500 square miles. Its constant presence there is believed to be due to the putrefying remains of animal sand human bodies of the inhabitants, which are cast into the river instead of being buried. If the bodies were cremated, it is believed that the disease could be eradicated.

A Michigan farmer and his wife were swindled out of \$1,000 by a very smooth and cunning trick. They were called upon to sign as witnesses what they supposed was a marriage certificate, but in reality was an order on the bank where they had an ac-

Artificial teeth are more generally used than ever. Dentists increase in all parts of the country, and they eater for all classes of society. The whitest teeth are used for actresses and others of the theatrical pro-

A mission priest has returned to the city of Mexico from an Indian village, only two days' journey, and reports having discover-ed an Indian temple with seven large Azteo idols, to which the people prayed publicly.

Life is not a mathematical equation, nor a legal problem to be worked out by rule. It is at worst, a difficulty which the sym pathy, the dauntless faith, the gay audacity of youth will do much to set right.

Do not borrow unless it is an absolute necessity, in which case be certain to pay back the loan promptly when you said you TALK ABOUT SNAKES.

WELL! HERE IS A BOSTON DRUMMER WHORNOWS SOMETHING.

He Spent a Whole Night in a Tree That Was Swarming With the Reptiles and Tella His Experience.

"Talk of snakes," said the drummer from Boston, as the crowd received the cheerful information that the train was an hour late, and settled down to pass the time as best it might, "I spent a night once surrounded by not dozens of them, but hundreds. Real snakes, too; them, but hundreds. Real snakes, too; none of those produced by good spirits, either. It was just seven years ago this fall that business for my firm led my wanderings down to Sabine Pass, a little town in Texas, on the Gulf coast. I was tired out by the journey down the river on an old, slow steamer, strugsling with a patched-up paddle and an antiquated engine, so that I turned in early. It must have been somewhere in the neighborhood of midnight that I was awakened by a dull, booming sound, afar off, and a trembling of the earth.

by a dull, booming sound, and on, and a trembling of the earth.

"I sprang from the bed and rushed to the window, and by the light of the moon —a weak-eyed, sickly Diana as ever fought the clouds—I could make out what seemed a solid wail of water ad-vancing from the sea. It was on the town before the helpless people could run for their lives, and house after house shrank the water battling the murky waves, and ducking from the timbers hurled high in the air as the angry tide seized them in its cruel play. I had always supposed myself to be a fair swimmer, but the odds were too fearfully against me for me to be able to long sustain myself in the seething, eddying flood. I felt my strength going from me, my head was giddy with the force of the vortex, and I flung out my hand in an attempt to steady myself, and as I did so a chicken steady myself, and as I did so a chicken coop floated past with a dripping rooster standing on top shricking dismally. I caught the structure and held to it like grim death, and by dint of struggling with it succeeded in getting up beside the disconsolate lord of the poultry yard.

"My weight sank the coop to within an inch or two of rhe water, but even this precarbous purch was better than nothing. We then joined in the mud ruce in which dead cattle, branches of trees and trees themselves, with every now and

in which dead cattle, branches of freeze themselves, with every how at them a human body with a set whi face starting up at the pittless sky, we denoting on as if to a devil's tune. Ever tow and then some one of these object would collide with the rooser's and no frail craft and we would go under, by the next moment we would emerce and the next moment we would emerge a and I would reach out and selze my fortunate companion on this strange age and fetch him up again to his t the water, there were even more dreadful creatures below in the shape of alligators, and I shuddere to think of what would become of the bodies that a few hours before were living, joyons human beings. Again I saw the corpse of a baby of about a year old float by, one chubby hand still clutching a rag doll whose gay dress of red calleo formed a cruel contrast to the wax-white fingers that held it.

"All at once the coop came in violent contact with a large water-oak tree that stood still upright before the flood, with its branches thrown up against the sky

of one of the lower branches depending about a foot from the water, and seizing this I drew myself out of the current, and reaching up found another still larger bough near me, and so from one to another I climbed as well as my seakng garments would allow, though fortunately these were of the lightest possi

"The moon now went out behind the "The moon now went out behind the gathering clouds and left the scene in profound darkness, and I cound only imagine the horrors about me, and so when presently my hand touched sometime clammy and cold I could not at first identify its nature, but when it moved along the branch in a slow, sincous movement. I measured at once the forced characteristics and the second countries of the forced characteristics. ment I guessed at once the fearful character of the creature occupying that tree with me. But I had no time to do more with me. But I had no time to do more than recoil from this herror in the dark when I felt another drop from some-where over my head and land on my bare neck. I reached up and caught the long shape by the tail and with a jerk flung it arm, by which I still held on to the tree to I shuddered with real terror, for I knew this low country was infested with the most venomous varieties of the rattle-snake and the big green water moccasin. but there were only the two courses oper to me-to keep perfectly passive upde the reptiles' passenge over my body and not to provoke them to an attack when my fate would be sealed, or to face death at once by dropping off the tre-into the black flood swirling beneath.

"I resolved to take the first chan and steeled myself to endure the touch the hideous creatures, that, attracted the macous creatures, that, attracted by the warmth of my body, gathered about ms. One sought a refuge in the open shirt at my throat and colled bimself about my neck tightly, scarcely giving me power to breathe, while another climbed into my breast itself, and lay there a horrid shape, and don't watcher with the middle are all about me, above, beneath me, hangin from the boughs, swinging lightly t and fro, crawling up and down the portion of the oak that still remained above the surface of the water. I grew sleep finally, but I knew that to give up to make the content of the surface of the water. leave even my bare bones to tell the story of my fate, while if I held on instinc-tively even in my sleep, the least unguard-ed movement would be to excite the anakes into attacking my defenceless So, shuddering and sick at heart, I

waited for the dawning of day, for the hours in that tree seemed each to be a week. My seat itself was precarious, for the water had dashed over it severa times, leaving every branch covered with a green slime, very offensive to the smell and rendering them something of the nature of a slippery pole. But a man can do much in the face of death of which he thinks himself incapable at other times, and so I wrapped my bare legs about that snake-festooned tree as lovingly as if there had been a prize offered for it At last day broke sullenly over as extraordinary a scene as ever human eyes looked upon. The entire town was gone, swept from the face of the earth as completely as though it had never existed, and rolling back out to sea was the tidal wave that had wrought this devastation, leaving in trees and bushes ghastly relies of its nature of a silppery pole. But a man car ing in trees and bushes shastly relics of its power. Men and women lay hurled here and there with dead cattle side by side, and with household articles stranded in low places, all left of once happy homes. From the boughs of some of the larger trees called voices anxious for news or friends from whom they had been separated during the night, or weeping as they saw beloved ones lying drowned and stripped by the angry waters of all cloth-

"As the day grew warmer the snakes gradually left me, and dropped heavily down into the pools left still, and after an hour or two I saw boat after boat an hour or two I saw boat after boat coming down the river on errands of mercy to the living and dead. I halled the rowers soon, and was taken aboard, where I was given a blanket and some whiskey, and was presently able to go on with the rescuing party. As for the snakes, I then saw more of them than

# MILLER & RHOADS.

The Celebrated HOME-MADE

BRAND.

Muslin Underwear Greatly reduced during this

Sale, in order to close out certain numbers. You get the benefit between regular prices as have been charged and prices charged now. See?

SKIRTS.

Lot No. 1 were 75c; now 50c. Lot No. 2 were \$1; now 67c. Lot No. 3 were \$2.50; now \$1.67. Lot No. 4 were \$3.50; now \$2.00. (These garments are trimmed with lace and embroidery.)

CORSET COVERS.

Lot No. 1 were 50c; now 39c. Lot No. 2 were \$1.00; now 67c. Lot No. 3 were \$1.25-\$1.50; now 79c-98c.

(These garments are trimmed with lace and embroidery.) DRAWERS.

Lot No. 1 were 50e; now 33-39e. |"The house that believes in Low Prices." Lot No. 2 were \$1.00; now 67c. Lot No. 3 were \$1.25; now 79-98c (These garments are trimmed with lace and embroidery.)

DURING THE REMAINDER OF THIS MONTH We shall hold a great low price

ALTERATION SALE!!

Extensive improvements going on. Yes, and we'll improve the hours by beginning to-morrow morning and offering some of the biggest inducements you ever heard of. The commotion of interested buy-

DURING TO-MORROW THE LAST LOT OF 121-2c

FINE DRESS GINGHAM

GOES AT 50 A YARD.

ers 'll drown the noise of chisel and hammer and cause you to think that you are certainly here for something unusual. Nothing unseasonable sold (that's the guarantee), but popular goods disposed of throughout every department at astonishing figures, as we aim to keep up the reputation of being

### ROBES.

Lot No. 1 were \$1.25; now 98c. Lot No. 2 were \$1.50; now 98c. (These garments are trimmed with lace and embroidery.)

#### CHEMISE.

Lot No. 1 were \$1.00; now 67c. (These garments are trimmed with lace and embroidery.)

IV. B. The merits of our "Home-Made Brand" of Ladies' Muslin Underwear are well known. Understand, these garments are sewed on lock-stitch machines and cannot rip; they are superior in quality, nicely tinished, and the workmanship is fully warranted.

An unusual assortment of

#### Genuine Smyrna Rugs

Goes also at the smallest prices: beautiful designs, bright colors, scores of patterns to select

#### \$2.50 and \$3.

These are "specials"; they are extra large, and of the very best manufacture.

SEE THEM!

## BROAD STREET, BETWEEN 5th and 6th.

that we ceased to slaughter them, save when they would drop into the boat.

Investigating the Brain.

When I was a student of medicine, 30 years ago, the brain was regarded as a single organ, and its various functions were not thought to have especial localized centers of

action. When the brain acted it was thought that the whole of it acted, just as the unit, it is really a very complex organ. Besides the portions concerned in sight, smell, thought, etc., we have four adjacent portions which are concerned in motion. One produces motion of the few forms of the produces motion of the face; another, mo tion of the arm; a third, motion of the leg.

and the fourth, motion of the trunk.

How, it may be asked, have these facts been determined? Has it not been by ob serving the effects of injuries and disease in man? To a small extent, yes. But very very rarely does disease or injury involve the brain, and the moment two or more o them are involved our inferences become confused and misleading. As a matter of fact which cannot be gainsaid, nine-tenth of our knowledge has been derived from exact experiment upon animals, and in thi way: A monkey is etherized, a certain are of its brain is exposed, and an electrica current is applied. This stimulation of most portions of the brain is followed by no motion in any part of the body. Thes parts of the brain, therefore, have nothic, to do with motion, but are the centers fo general sensation (touch), or for certain special senses, as sight, hearing, etc., or fo mental processes. But in one definite region of the brain called the "motor area" the moment the brain is stimulated by th electrical current motion is produced.

Preserving a Living Body. J. T. Lacy of Lavaca, Ark., sends the fol-

lowing to the St. Louis Republic. About 70 years ago I was told that in olden times, and even in modern times, the people had a way of preserving the dead. The idea struck me that, if the dead could be preserved by drugs, perfumes and chemicals, why not preserve the living? I told my friends and neighbors that I believed the living body could be preserved as well as the dead, but as they had never seen it tested they were not prepared to give an

I concluded to try the experiment, but my neighbors said I would kill myself, and they advised me to let nature take its course, as I would die as soon as my time came. I began the experiment regardless of my friends' opinion and protest, and now I can look back and see that they are all I preserved my body 70 years ago, when I

was 34 years of age, which now makes me 104 years old. How much longer I can continue my experiment and preservation I do not know, I being the first who has ever undertaken the experiment. I guess that I will be compelled to await the result. Should my death be brought about by my experiment, I would have nothing to regret, because I am now 104 years old. It may be that I will be able to prolong my life indefinitely. Who knows and who can

town vouch for the truth of Mr. Lacy's

Why Not "Steam Whales?" We land creatures are very proud of our-

selves. We think we are so superior in every way to the creatures that dwell in the seas, and when we discover that we can make a steamship, which under favorable conditions can travel from New York to Queenstown in a trifle under six days. we call that vessel an ocean greyhound. Why we should give a greyhound the credit for all the speed in creation-among living things-is not quite clear to those who know something about whales. The whale is not only a creature of great strength, but he is one of the most rapid of moving things. He can go faster than a locomotive when he gets his muscular steam up, as you will see for yourselves when you realize the fact that the whale moves through the water with a velocity which, if continued at the same rate, would enable him to encircle the whole earth in less than Considering this, one might properly ask: Why ocean greyhounds? Why not "steam whales?"—Philadelphia Press.

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